

Teutons Striking For Heart of Italy
Capture 6,000

Who's Who Against America
Previously Mentioned:
WILLIAM RANDOLPH HEARST
ABRAHAM CAHAN
WILLIAM HALE THOMPSON
NEWS GABLER HEARST

Pershing's Men Fire First Shot at Foe;
Liberty Loan Passes 5-Billion Mark

Half a Million Men Press Furious Attack on 23-Mile Front

Emperor Charles and Mackensen Lead

Foe Advances Over Border Bearing Banners Labelled "Peace"

LONDON, Oct. 27.—Thrust back to Italian territory by an enormous concentration of German and Austro-Hungarian troops and guns, Count Cadorna's battered troops are to-night fighting desperately in the foothills of the Julian Alps to bar the hostile hosts from the plains of Eastern Venezia.

According to the night Berlin official statement, Italian captives number several thousand over the 60,000 reported in the day communiqué, while the guns taken are more than five hundred.

Three hundred and fifty Austrian battalions and ten German divisions are concentrated in the present attack, says a correspondent of the "Petit Parisien" who is at the front. This means probably about half a million men. The width of the attack is approximately twenty-three miles.

Emperor Leading Drive

Berlin announces that Emperor Charles of Austria-Hungary is leading the attack in person. From various sources comes the information that Generals von Ludendorff, von Mackensen and von Below, three of the Kaiser's most famous leaders, are also present.

Giving way in the Tolmino region, the Italians have retreated, according to the latest official advice from Rome, to the Monte Maggiore-Auzza line. Further south the evacuation of the hard won Bainsizza Plateau, announced Friday night, is now about complete. Between the Bainsizza and the sea, the Italian lines on the Carso Plateau are still intact, although a violent artillery duel is going on there.

Wide Invasion Planned

The enemy is apparently attempting a wide invasion of Italy. The Berlin official statement says, "Our troops are pressing toward the Italian plain through the spurs of the Julian Alps." The Teutons are trying to outflank all the Italian positions between the Tolmino sector and the Adriatic in a gigantic turning movement, which would be disastrous for the defenders.

If successful, so far, Cadorna seems to have the situation in hand except for a weakness in heavy artillery. He is in a position to rush Italian and Franco-British reinforcements to the imperiled part of his line at least as fast as the enemy can bring up new forces.

The Germans, if they debouch from the hills, will probably try to follow the railroad which runs westward through Udine and Udine. The Italian general staff's latest statement today says the foe crossed the Italian boundary line between Monte Canin and the head of the Judrio Valley.

The northern part of the Italian sector, which was the scene of the Bainsizza battle, is bearing the brunt of the onslaught and seems pretty well cut up, if the Berlin reports are to be taken into account.

Mountains Still Battleground

But the Italian situation is not yet desperate. The fighting is still in the mountains, where there are many easily defended positions. Even if the Italians cannot hold their present line and are forced onto the lowlands, to the line running through Ampezzo, Gemona and Cividale to Gorizia, military critics here say the territory east of Gorizia is still in their hands and the Carso could still be held.

Dispatches from Italian army headquarters say the Teutonic masses are advancing bearing great banners labelled "Peace" evidently hoping to induce the Italians to surrender.

Both sides report intense air activity. The Germans claim the downing of twenty-six airplanes. Cadorna's headquarters reports that air raids are uninterrupted both night and day. So continuous is the bombing that Italian cities and towns near the frontiers have to clean their streets of debris many times daily, and shops have had to put up their shutters because business is no longer possible.

An Italian semi-official statement describes the heroism of the 5th Bersaglieri Brigade, which is holding the Globoc position in the Auzza Gorge, at the southern end of the front attacked, and has taken Teuton prisoners in "indefatigable and magnificent counterattacks."

The Italian front is considered a continuation of the Western line, and Great Britain and France are expected to do everything possible to relieve the pressure on their ally.

Government Takes Steps to Limit Luxury

Issues Order to Retain Rolling Stock for Needs of War

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.—The government to-night took steps to restrict enterprises not essential to conduct of the war.

It issued an order forbidding use of open-top freight cars on and after November 1 for transportation of materials for roads and highways, theatre construction and manufacture of pleasure vehicles, furniture and musical instruments.

The order was issued by Robert S. Lovett, priority director of the War Industries Board, and is expected to provide early relief for the car shortage, which has affected the transportation of "coal, coke, ore, limestone, sugar beets, sugar cane, sulphur, and raw materials for use in the metal, sugar and fertilizer industries and other commodities necessary to the national defence and security."

Under the Guise of Socialism He Raises the Hohenzollern Issue in the Mayoralty Campaign—His Utterances Are Such as to Encourage Men to Resist the Draft and to Desert From the National Army

Under the guise of Socialism the Hohenzollern issue has been raised in the New York Mayoralty campaign by Morris Hillquit, a Jew, born at Riga, the Milwaukee of Russia, forty-eight years ago. He is now rich and lives on Riverside Drive. He is committed to the following Hohenzollernish propositions:

THAT America's declaration of war against Germany was a criminal act.

THAT American soldiers are being sent abroad to die on the "most frivolous pretext imaginable."

THAT Germany should not be punished.

THAT the United States should make immediate peace with Germany.

THAT the Liberty Loan should fail.

By Herbert Flint

MORRIS HILLQUIT, who is running for Mayor of New York City on a Socialist, anti-war, anti-conscription, quick-peace platform, is not suspected of having planted a bomb on any Allied merchant ship. Secretary Lansing has given out no telegrams between von Bernstorff and Berlin coupling his name with German intrigue in this country. He is not accused of having aided the Irish rebellion. His name has not been associated with poison, sabotage or spy plots. In short, Morris Hillquit has a "safe" legal record.

But is it an American record? May not one be a negative as well as a positive enemy?

War, the Great Simplifier, has produced a very simple test to answer that question, and the test is simply this: Who is not for us in time of war is against us.

How will the speech and actions of Morris Hillquit since February, 1917, stand this test?

The President broke off relations with Germany February 3. "The New York Call" of February 4 thus quotes Hillquit in opposition to the break on account of the U-boats warfare on the ground that no vital right of the United States had been violated:

"As a Socialist, of course I am opposed to all wars. In this particular case there seems no moral justification for a break. We are being forced into hostilities on the most frivolous pretext imaginable. . . . In our relations with Germany there has been neither a territorial invasion nor a threat of invasion, nor even a violation of our national rights. . . . Germany's threatened submarine policy is not a measure primarily directed against us. It is not a deliberate attack on the United States. It is merely an incident of warfare, and we are getting hit as the proverbial bystander is."

"Never a More Shallow Pretext for War"

February 6, at Carnegie Hall, he repeated his reasons for opposing the break, saying:

"Never was a war threatened on a more shallow pretext. They say that the German submarine policy

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McAdoo Announces Overwhelming Success of Second Bond Issue

New York's Share Is \$1,650,000,000

This District Exceeds Maximum Federal Allotment by \$150,000,000

Announcement that the second Liberty Loan was an overwhelming success was made in Washington last night by Secretary McAdoo of the Treasury Department.

"It is a great honor," said the Secretary, "to be able to announce that the second Liberty Loan has been greatly oversubscribed. It will be several days before final figures can be given."

"The challenge of the German Kaiser has been answered by the free people of America in unmistakable terms."

In four weeks the people of the United States have subscribed more than \$5,000,000,000 to the support of their government in the war. Estimates of the number of individual subscribers range from 8,000,000 to 10,000,000.

New York, whose maximum allotment was \$1,500,000,000, exceeded that amount by a tremendous response on the last day of subscriptions. The total for this district, it was said, might reach \$1,650,000,000. Two million and a half of the thirteen millions living in the district are believed to have bought bonds.

Such a broad response to the national need forecasts a new era in the national life of the United States, declared Benjamin Strong, governor of the Federal Reserve Bank of this district.

New York Keeps Up Efforts

Despite the assurance that New York had done its part and more, workers did not relax their efforts all day long, and late in the evening the motor-truck squadron was still making sales in the theatre district, while banks held their doors open for last-minute subscribers.

Throughout the country the response to the last call was emphatic. Banks were swamped with subscriptions, and those which found opportunity to advise Washington of the pace the loan was hitting, gave no hope of accurate figures before Wednesday. In the course of the day, it seemed certain, more than \$1,000,000,000 worth of bonds were bought.

The Treasury's early tabulation of returns, based upon estimates received from the Reserve banks, showed a total of \$4,555,000,000. This was admitted to be an understatement of the result.

Subscribers Standing in Line

At the hour the tabulation was made subscribers were standing in line in thousands of cities and towns throughout the country, and most of the 25,000 banks were swamped with unreported subscriptions. The Treasury's compilation by districts follows:

BOSTON	\$500,000,000
NEW YORK	1,500,000,000
PHILADELPHIA	425,000,000
CLEVELAND	450,000,000
RICHMOND	180,000,000
ATLANTA	100,000,000
CHICAGO	550,000,000
ST. LOUIS	200,000,000
MINNEAPOLIS	100,000,000
KANSAS CITY	160,000,000
DALLAS	85,000,000
SAN FRANCISCO	275,000,000

While in thousands of cities women and men were still pouring into the banks and clustering about the bond booths and before the estimated total of \$1,650,000,000 was announced from New York, the Treasury Department made an official estimate of \$4,555,000,000.

In New York and other districts it was said, many of the enormous subscriptions made by railroads and other corporations represented not only the corporations but thousands of wage earners as well.

Largest War Loan Floated

Liberty Loan II, just closed, apparently is the largest war loan floated by any combatant nation since the war began, as it should be, for the United States is the richest and most resourceful country participating. Its population is more than twice as large as Great Britain's, and its national wealth is estimated to be nearly three times as great. Yet the last British war loan was a close competitor of Liberty Loan II. The largest war loan of each of the principal belligerents has been as follows:

United States, October, 1917, over \$5,000,000,000.
Great Britain, January, 1917, \$4,850,000,000.
France, November, 1915, \$3,100,000,000.
Russia, April, 1917, \$1,500,000,000.
Germany, March, 1917, \$3,270,000,000.
Austria-Hungary, November, 1916—Austria, \$948,000,000; Hungary, \$320,000,000; total, \$1,268,000,000.

GIVING HIM THE PUNCH

American Infantry in Front Line Trenches of Quiet French Sector

Occupy Posts in Drizzling Rain

Contingent of Men Experience the Final Step in War Training

By Heywood Brown

(Accredited to the Pershing Army in France (Copyright, 1917, by The Tribune Association))

AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY ARMY, Oct. 26.—American troops are finishing their training in the first line trenches of a quiet sector of the French front. After months of instruction from the French they are now prepared to learn just what the Germans can teach them.

Back of the doughboys are the American artillerymen. The artillery had the honor of firing their first shot against the German army shortly before dawn on a nameless and gray day. It was the first shot in anger, as the technical term goes, which America has fired in France.

Ceremony Is Avoided

The army avoided any ceremony in connection with the event. The gunners may have known that they were making history, but they were not disposed to let anybody catch them at it. No officer of higher rank than captain of the battery was present. He gave the range, and said, according to formula, "Fire when ready!"

The objective was a German battery. The gunners put the shell in place and the sergeant raised his hand. He knew that when he swung his hand down the gunner would pull the lanyard.

For a moment he forgot the pose of indifference and turned mutely toward the captain to give him a chance to say something which might live in history. "Oh, go ahead," said the captain crossly.

Down came the hand. Another hand pulled the lanyard, and away screeched the shell. It fell a little short, but the Germans took to cover. The man who pulled the lanyard may not be named, but he is Irish, red-headed and left-handed.

On the dateless night of this nameless day the American infantry went into the trenches. Rain pelted them as they marched in the teeth of the wind, which seemed to pile blackness into drifts against the camouflage screens. They couldn't talk or sing, but they were cheerful, for they had caught up with this day for which they had been waiting.

Café Attracts Attention

We watched them march through the last village and turn down a dark bit of road which led to the trenches. Just at the bend where the troops swung into the road that led to the front was the open door of a little café. It left a patch of light across the road, and every man, as he passed through this patch, turned for an instant to look past the door into the room where plates clattered and glasses clinked.

On the other side of the road was a moving picture but for resting French troops. There were American Western pictures this night.

"You know," said a doughboy to the man at his right, "I certainly would like to know for sure whether I'll ever get back to the movies again!"

Then the column swung around the corner on the black road. Silence was stilling on this dark road, and presently a soldier piped up, "Tramp, Tramp, Tramp, the Boys Are Marching!"

Silenced by Officer

An officer silenced him in an instant. As a matter of fact, there was no cheering rhythm of marching men. Feet came down, "squash, squash," on the road.

When we came back to the bend an officer stood there, looking at his watch. "The first bunch must be going in now," he said.

He looked at his watch again, and then, after a second, he looked once more.

"I'm a little nervous," he said, "because the boches are so quiet. They throw shells last night and the night before. But there hasn't been a thing to-night. I wonder what they're up to? I don't like it. I wish they'd shoot a little, soon."

When we left the officer he was still standing at the bend of the road, waiting for some sign from up there.

It was a quiet night, and the sector remains normal. Nobody knows whether the Germans are aware that the Amer-

Service to U. S. Is the Keynote Of Great Suffrage Parade

Mothers, Wives and Sisters of Men Now Fighting Against Germany March in Final Appeal for the Ballot—President Wilson's Plea for Equal Franchise Right Carried Aloft With the Stars and Stripes, Service Flags and the Banners of the Cause

Fifth Avenue, the route of numerous parades of late, saw one more ideal go marching by yesterday. More than 10,000 women and men swung past in column of platoons for two hours and a half to show their faith in the woman suffrage movement. Estimates of the crowd that clustered and cheered along the line of march ran into the hundreds of thousands.

Skirted subway guards and radio operators were in the column with waiters, makers, for workers, educators, stenographers, Red Cross workers, Liberty bond saleswomen, necktie makers, society women, dressmakers, milliners, bookkeepers and a host of others. Soldiers and sailors were among the male marchers; one of the former wore the double bars of a captain.

1,000 Carry Service Flags

Cheering and handclapping that rippled along Fifth Avenue from Washington Square, whence the parade started, to Seventy-second Street, where it disbanded, greeted the section whose standard explained that it was composed of the mothers, wives and sisters of soldiers and sailors. There were nearly a thousand of them, old and young, and each carried a service flag with one, two or three stars. A dozen women supported horizontally the huge service flag whose stars betokened their aggregate sacrifice to their country.

Occasionally the din of applause was pierced during the latter part of the afternoon by a new-born's shrill yell: "American troops under fire!" If here and there a woman in the ranks faltered for an instant at the raucous yell which raised phantom casualty lists where the gold and blue banners fluttered, her hesitation was only momentary, and she strode on, animated, she believed, by a purpose akin to that which was voiced in the roar of the new guns on the West front.

Fifth Avenue Thronged

Fifth Avenue was thronged. Below Madison Square, where the old character of the street is gone or effectually disguised, factory workers and ship-ping clerks jostled for vantage points. Every quick lunch room was deserted by waitresses, cooks and proprietors, who perched themselves on chairs to get a better view. The towering loft and wholesale buildings offered grandstand seats to thousands upon thousands of interested spectators, and women risked their necks and skirts on narrow, lofty copings that had escaped the most daring cleaner's brush.

Above Madison Square the crowd was

such as might have been seen there on any favorable shopping afternoon, silks and furs side by side with middie blouses and shirtwaists.

But it was not Fifth Avenue's casual throng. The watchers were not simply the ordinary bystanders, who had paused at the curb to watch one more parade. They were women and men who had come there simply to see the Women's Parade. For hours they held their posts needlessly of time and feet. Through the constricted alley between their resolute ranks, and the building line, Fifth Avenue went about its accustomed business, or tried to.

President's Plea Their Slogan

The parade was due to start at 2 p.m. The inevitable delay was of only twenty minutes' duration. A troop of mounted police rode ahead. At the head of the marching column, just behind the police, was a thirty-foot placard borne aloft by women, inscribed "President Wilson says this is the time to support woman suffrage." From that point on frequent excerpts from the President's suffrage address to the women who went to see him in Washington punctuated the parade.

Then came Miss Josephine Beiderhase, grand marshal, with her staff, and the national division led by Mrs. Charles Lewis Tiffany, who also was color bearer. Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt and Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, the latter in cap and gown, marched with Mrs. Tiffany. State by state the history of the progress of suffrage in the country was unfolded by slogan boards of pumpkin yellow.

Following the national division was the state division, Mrs. Herbert Carpenter carrying the American flag and Mrs. Gifford Pinchot and Mrs. George Legz suffrage flags. Mrs. Lydie Hoyt's company of flag bearers formed the advance guard of the state division and was followed by Mrs. Norman de R. Whitehouse and section chairmen.

Prominent in the state division and a point of interest all along the line of march were the signature boards, bearing the signs manual of 1,006,502 women of New York State who want to vote. They were arranged by counties, and the name of many a farmer's wife in Herkimer County or other section remote from Fifth Avenue did its bit for suffrage yesterday and was carried with pride through New York's proudest street.

Kilties Band Leads Men

After the signatures the suffrage organization of the city came, marching by boroughs and Assembly districts. That was followed by the ballot box replicas, after which came the men's division, led by James Byrne, and marching behind the Kiltie Band.

Behind the men was the division of